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Remarks:

Amended claims in accordance with Rule 86 (2)
EPC.

(54) Photopolymerizable composition sensitized for the wavelength range from 300 to 450 nm.

(57) A composition is disclosed which is photopolymerizable upon absorption of light in the wavelength range between 300 and 450 nm, the composition comprising a binder, a polymerizable compound, a sensitizer and a photoinitiator, characterized in that the sensitizer

is an optical brightening agent. A high speed is obtained, enabling the preparation of a lithographic photopolymer plates with low-cost blue or violet laser diodes.

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Description**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

5 [0001] The present invention relates to a photopolymerizable composition which is sensitized for the wavelength range from 300 to 450 nm and which comprises an optical brightening agent as sensitizer. The invention also relates to a printing plate precursor comprising said composition and a method for making a printing plate therewith.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 [0002] In lithographic printing, a so-called printing master such as a printing plate is mounted on a cylinder of the printing press. The master carries a lithographic image on its surface and a printed copy is obtained by applying ink to said image and then transferring the ink from the master onto a receiver material, which is typically paper. In conventional, so-called "wet" lithographic printing, ink as well as an aqueous fountain solution (also called dampening liquid) are supplied to the lithographic image which consists of oleophilic (or hydrophobic, i.e. ink-accepting, water-repelling) areas as well as hydrophilic (or oleophobic, i.e. water-accepting, ink-repelling) areas. In so-called "driographic" printing, the lithographic image consists of ink-accepting and ink-abhesive (ink-repelling) areas and during driographic printing, only ink is supplied to the master.

15 [0003] Printing masters are generally obtained by the so-called computer-to-film (CtF) method wherein various pre-press steps such as typeface selection, scanning, color separation, screening, trapping, layout and imposition are accomplished digitally and each color selection is transferred to graphic arts film using an imagesetter. After processing, the film can be used as a mask for the exposure of an imaging material called plate precursor and after plate processing, a printing plate is obtained which can be used as a master. Since about 1995, the so-called 'computer-to-plate' (CtP) method has gained a lot of interest. This method, also called 'direct-to-plate', bypasses the creation of film because 20 the digital document is transferred directly to a plate precursor by means of a so-called plate-setter. A plate precursor for CtP is often called a digital plate.

25 [0004] Digital plates can roughly be divided in three categories : (i) silver plates, which work according to the silver salt diffusion transfer mechanism; (ii) photopolymer plates which contain a photopolymerizable composition that hardens upon exposure to light and (iii) thermal plates of which the imaging mechanism is triggered by heat or by light-to-heat conversion. Thermal plates are mainly sensitized for infrared lasers emitting at 830 nm or 1064 nm. Typical photopolymer plates are sensitized for visible light, mainly for exposure by an Ar laser (488 nm) or a FD-YAG laser (532 nm). The wide-scale availability of low cost blue or violet laser diodes, originally developed for data storage by means of DVD, has enabled the production of plate-setters operating at shorter wavelength. More specifically, semiconductor lasers emitting from 350 to 450 nm have been realized using an InGaN material.

30 [0005] Photopolymer plates sensitized for the wavelength range from 350 to 450 nm have also been described in the prior art. Photopolymer plates generally contain a polymerizable monomer, a binder, a photoinitiator and a sensitizing dye. EP-A 985683 describes a composition comprising a titanocene compound as photoinitiator and specific dyes as sensitizers for the wavelength range from 350 to 450 nm. EP-A 1035435 discloses a 1,3-dihydro-1-oxo-2H-indene derivative as sensitizing dye. EP-As 1048982 and 1070990 also disclose certain dyes in combination with a titanocene photoinitiator. A wide range of dyes for the wavelength range from 300 to 1200 nm is disclosed in EP-A 40 1091247. The sensitizing dyes disclosed in the prior art do not produce sufficient speed (sensitivity) to enable a short exposure time with the commercially available blue or violet laser diodes. Typical low-cost blue or violet laser diodes have a light output characterized by low power. In the prior art, the examples are exposed by means of a xenon lamp or a high-power, and therefore more expensive blue or violet laser diode.

45 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

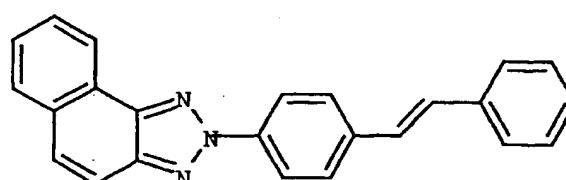
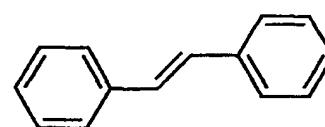
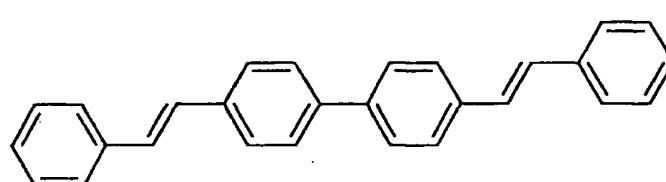
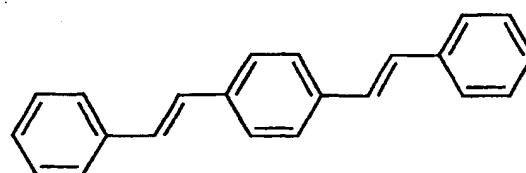
50 [0006] It is an object of the present invention to provide a highspeed composition that is photopolymerizable upon absorption of light in the wavelength range between 300 and 450 nm and that enables to produce imaging materials, such as printing plate precursor or photoresist materials, which are exposable by low-cost lasers operating in that wavelength range. That object is realized by the composition defined in claim 1. According to the present invention, the use of an optical brightening agent as sensitizer for the wavelength range from 300 to 450 nm enables to obtain a highspeed photopolymerizable composition. When said composition is coated on a suitable support, a printing plate precursor according to the present invention is obtained that is sensitive to the wavelength range from 300 to 450 nm. 55 The printing plate precursor of the present invention is a flexographic or lithographic printing plate precursor, the latter being highly preferred. Also a method of making a printing plate wherein said printing plate precursor is exposed with a laser having an emission in the wavelength range from 300 to 450 nm, is an aspect of the present invention. Preferred photopolymer plate precursors according to the present invention can be exposed with an energy density, measured

on the surface of the plate of $100 \mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ or less. Preferred embodiments of the composition, of the printing plate precursor, of the method of making a printing plate and of the use according to the present invention are defined in the dependent claims.

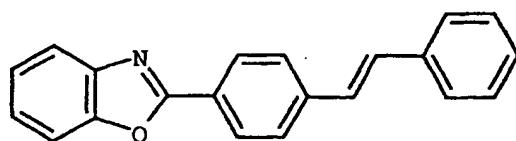
5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The photopolymerizable composition according to the invention contains an optical brightening agent as a sensitizer, a photoinitiator, a binder and a polymerizable compound. A typical optical brightener, also known as "fluorescent whitening agent", is a colorless to weakly colored organic compound that is capable of absorbing light having a wavelength in the range between 300 and 450 nm and of emitting the absorbed energy as fluorescent light having a wavelength in the range between 400 and 500 nm. A description of the physical principle and the chemistry of optical brighteners is given in Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, Sixth Edition, Electronic Release, Wiley-VCH 1998. Basically, suitable optical brightener contain π -electron systems comprising a carbocyclic or a heterocyclic nucleus. Suitable representatives of these compounds are e. g. stilbenes, distyrylbenzenes, distyrylbiphenyls, divinylstilbenes, triazinylaminostilbenes, stilbenyltriazoles, stilbenylnaphthotriazoles, bis-triazolstilbenes, benzoxazoles, bisphenylbenzoxazoles, stilbenylbenzoxazoles, bis-benzoxazoles, furans, benzofurans, bis-benzimidazoles, diphenylpyrazolines, diphenyloxadiazoles, coumarins, naphthalimides, xanthenes, carbostyryls, pyrenes and 1,3,5-triazinyl-derivatives.

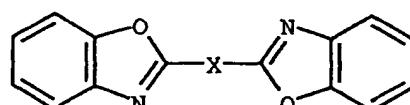
[0008] More specifically, optical brightening agent having a structure according to one of the following formulae are suitable as sensitizer for use in the composition of the present invention :



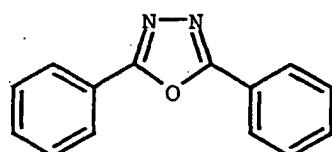
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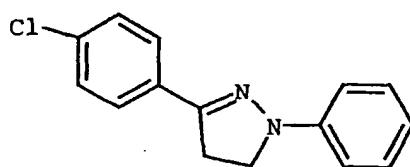
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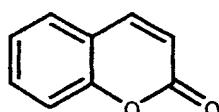
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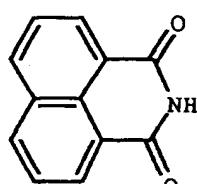
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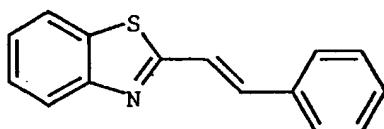
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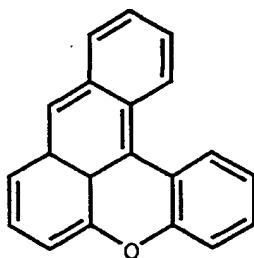


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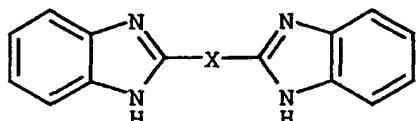
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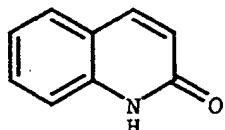
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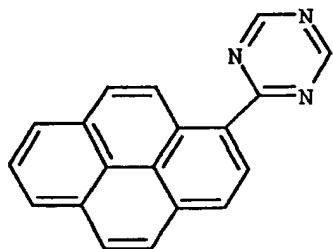
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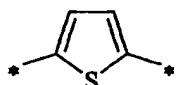
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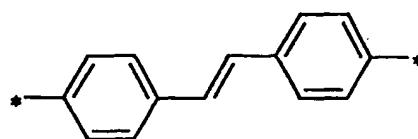
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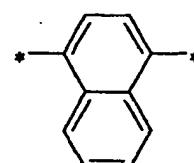


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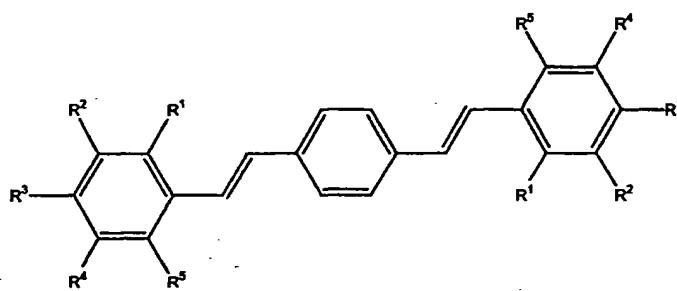


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wherein one or more of the nuclei in each of the above formulae may be independently substituted by one or more groups selected from alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, acyloxy, carboxyl, nitrile, amino, hydroxyl, alkylsulfonyl and aminosulfonyl.

[0009] Especially suitable optical brighteners are compounds, which are able to be dissolved in organic solvents. These optical brighteners can be used as single compound or as mixture of several materials. The overall amount of these compounds range from 0.1 to 10 % by weight, preferably 0.5 to 8 % by weight with respect to the total weight of the non-volatile compounds in the composition. Highly preferred optical brighteners include :

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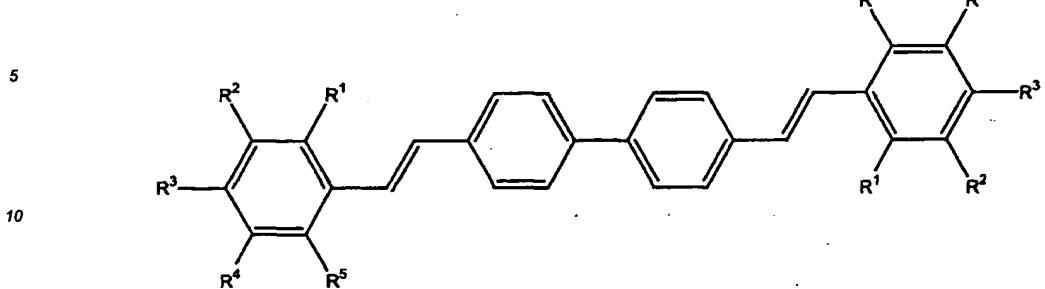


45 wherein

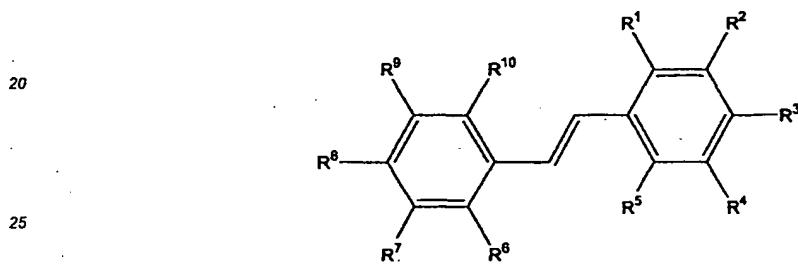
50 a) $R^1 = Me$, $R^2 - R^5 = H$; or
 b) $R^2 - R^4 = OMe$, $R^1 = R^5 = H$; or
 c) $R^1 = CN$, $R^2 - R^5 = H$; or
 d) $R^3 = CN$, $R^1 = R^2 = R^4 = R^5 = H$.

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15 wherein $R^1 - R^4 = H$, $R^5 = \text{OMe}$.



wherein

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- a) $R^1 - R^{10} = H$; or
- b) $R^1, R^2, R^4 - R^{10} = H$, $R^3 = \text{OMe}$; or
- c) $R^1, R^2, R^4 - R^7, R^9, R^{10} = H$, $R^3, R^8 = \text{OMe}$.

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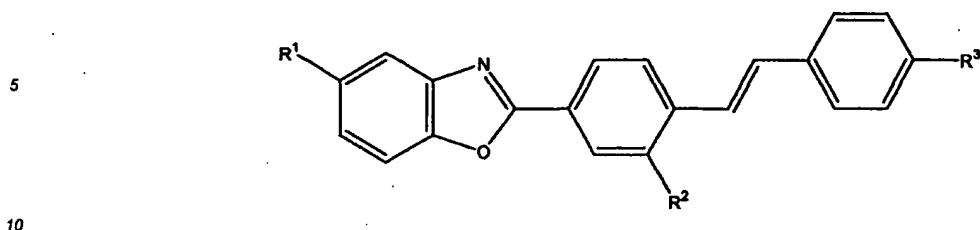
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wherein

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- a) $R^1 = R^3 = H$, $R^2 = \text{SO}_3\text{Ph}$; or
- b) $R^1 = H$, $R^2 = \text{CN}$, $R^3 = \text{Cl}$.

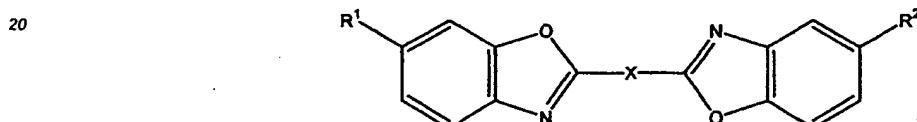
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wherein

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- a) R¹ = tBu, R² = H, R³ = Ph; or
- b) R¹ = Me, R² = H, R³ = COOMe; or
- c) R¹ = H, R² = H, R³ = 2-(4-methyl-oxa-3,3-diazole).

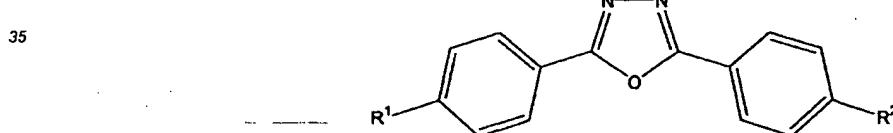


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wherein

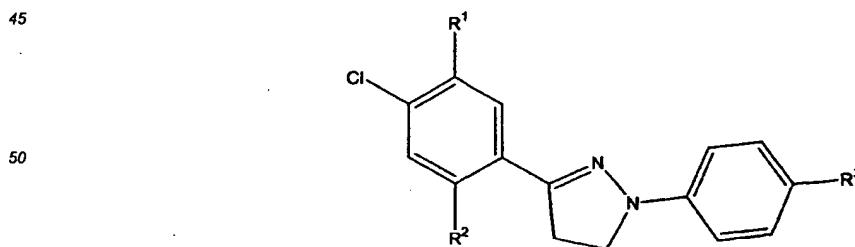
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- a) X = 4,4'-stilbenediyl, R¹ = R² = H; or
- b) X = 2,5-thiophenediyl, R¹ = R² = tBu; or
- c) X = 1,4-naphthalenediyl, R¹ = R² = H; or
- d) X = 1,1-ethenediyl, R¹ = R² = Me.



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wherein R¹ = R² = NEt₂.



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wherein

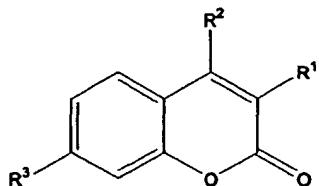
- a) R¹ = R² = H, R³ = SO₂NH₂; or

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b) $R^1 = R^2 = H$, $R^3 = SO_2CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2NMe_2$; or
c) $R^1 = R^2 = H$, $R^3 = SO_2CH_2CH_2OCH(CH_3)CH_2NMe_2$; or
d) $R^1 = R^2 = H$, $R^3 = SO_2CH_3$; or
e) $R^1 = R^2 = H$, $R^3 = SO_2CH_2CH_2OH$.

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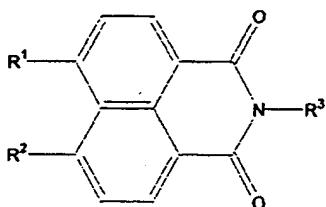
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wherein

a) $R^1 = H$, $R^2 = Me$, $R^3 = NEt_2$; or
b) $R^1 = Ph$, $R^2 = H$, $R^3 = 2-N$ -naphthatriazolyl; or
c) $R^1 = H$, $R^2 = Me$, $R^3 = OH$; or
d) $R^1 = Ph$, $R^2 = H$, $R^3 = NH$ -(4,6-dichloro)-(1,3,5)-triazine; or
e) $R^1 = Ph$, $R^2 = H$, $R^3 = 1$ -(3-methylpyrazolinyl).

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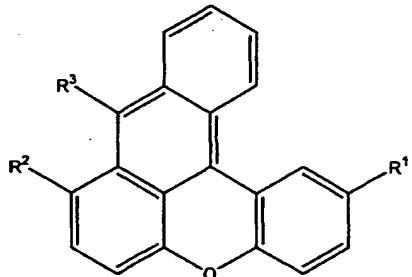
wherein

a) $R^1 = H$, $R^2 = OMe$, $R^3 = Me$; or
b) $R^1 = R^2 = OEt$, $R^3 = Me$.

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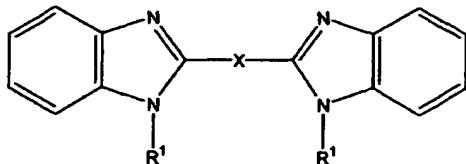
wherein

a) $R^1 = Me$, $R^2 = Me$, $R^3 = H$; or

b) $R^1 = R^2 = Me, R^3 = OCOMe$.

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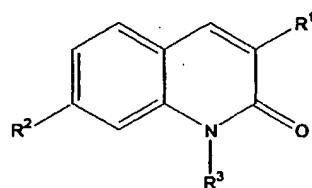
wherein

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- a) $X = 1,2\text{-ethenediyl}$, $R^1 = \text{Me}$; or
- b) $X = 4,4'\text{-stilbenediyl}$, $R^1 = \text{Me}$.

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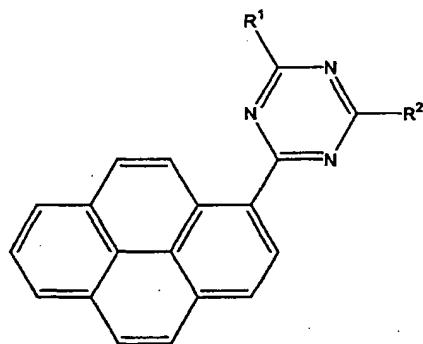


wherein $R^1 = Ph$, $R^2 = NEt_2$, $R^3 = Et$.

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wherein $R^1 = R^2 = \text{OMe}$.

[0010] The known photopolymerization initiators can be used in the composition of the present invention. Suitable classes include aromatic ketones, aromatic onium salts, organic peroxides, thio compounds, hexaarylbisimidazole compounds, ketooxime ester pounds, borate compounds, azinium compounds, metallocene compounds, active ester compounds and compounds having a carbon-halogen bond. Many specific examples of such photoinitiators can be found in EP-A 1091247. The best results, in particular the highest sensitivity, can be obtained by the combination of an optical brightener as sensitizer and a hexaarylbisimidazole (HABI, dimer of triarylimidazole) as photoinitiator. A procedure for the preparation of HABIs is described in DE 1470 154 and their use in photopolymerizable compositions is documented in EP 24 629, EP 107 792, US 4 410 621, EP 215 453 and DE 3 211 312. Preferred derivatives are e. g. 2,4,5,2',4',5'-hexaphenylbisimidazole, 2,2'-bis(2-chlorophenyl)-4,5,4',5'-tetraphenylbisimidazole, 2,2'-bis(2-bromophenyl)-4,5,4',5'-tetraphenylbisimidazole, 2,2'-bis(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4,5,4',5'-tetraphenylbisimidazole, 2,2'-bis(2-chlorophenyl)-4,5,4',5'-tetrakis(3-methoxyphenyl)bisimidazole, 2,2'-bis(2-chlorophenyl)-4,5,4',5'-tetrakis(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)bisimidazole, 2,5,2',5'-tetrakis(2-chlorophenyl)-4,4'-bis(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)bisimidazole,

2,2'-bis(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-4,5,4',5'-tetraphenylbisimidazole, 2,2'-bis(2-nitrophenyl)-4,5,4',5'-tetraphenylbisimidazole, 2,2'-di-o-tolyl-4,5,4',5'-tetraphenylbisimidazole, 2,2'-bis(2-ethoxyphenyl)-4,5,4',5'-tetraphenylbisimidazole and 2,2'-bis(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4,5,4',5'-tetraphenylbisimidazole. The amount of the HABI photoinitiator typically ranges from 0.01 to 30 % by weight, preferably from 0.5 to 20 % by weight, relative to the total weight of the non volatile components of the photopolymerizable composition.

[0011] The binder can be selected from a wide series of organic polymers. Compositions of different binders can also be used. Useful binders include for example chlorinated polyalkylene (in particular chlorinated polyethylene and chlorinated polypropylene), polymethacrylic acid alkyl esters or alkenyl esters (in particular polymethyl (meth)acrylate, polyethyl (meth)acrylate, polybutyl (meth)acrylate, polyisobutyl (meth)acrylate, polyhexyl (meth)acrylate, poly(2-ethylhexyl) (meth)acrylate and polyalkyl (meth)acrylate copolymers of (meth) acrylic acid alkyl esters or alkenyl esters with other copolymerizable monomers (in particular with (met)acrylonitrile, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, styrene and/or butadiene), polyvinyl chloride (PVC, vinylchloride/(meth)acrylonitrile copolymers, polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC), vinylidene chloride/(meth)acrylonitrile copolymers, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, poly (meth)acrylonitrile, (meth)acrylonitrile/styrene copolymers, (meth)acrylamide/alkyl (meth)acrylate copolymers, (meth)acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (ABS) terpolymers, polystyrene, poly(α -methylstyrene), polyamides, polyurthanes, polyesters, methyl cellulose, ethylcellulose, acetyl cellulose, hydroxy-(C₁-C₄-alkyl)cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinyl formal and polyvinyl butyral. Particularly suitable are binders that are insoluble in water, but on the other hand are soluble or at least swellable in aqueous-alkaline solutions. Further effective binders are polymers that are soluble in common organic coating solvents.

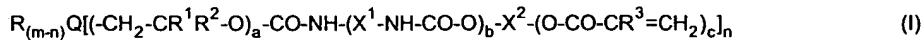
[0012] Particular suitable for the purpose of the present invention are binders containing carboxyl groups, in particular copolymers containing monomeric units of α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acids or monomeric units of α,β -unsaturated dicarboxylic acids (preferably acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, crotonic acid, vinylacetic acid, maleic acid or itaconic acid). By the term "copolymers" are to be understood in the context of the present invention as polymers containing units of at least 2 different monomers, thus also terpolymers and higher mixed polymers. Particular examples of useful copolymers are those containing units of (meth)acrylic acid and units of alkyl (meth)acrylates, allyl (meth)acrylates and/or (meth)acrylonitrile as well as copolymers containing units of crotonic acid and units of alkyl (meth)acrylates and/or (meth)acrylonitrile and vinylacetic acid/alkyl (meth)acrylate copolymers. Also suitable are copolymers containing units of maleic anhydride or maleic acid monoalkyl esters. Among these are, for example, copolymers containing units of maleic anhydride and styrene, unsaturated ethers or esters or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons and the esterification products obtained from such copolymers. Further suitable binders are products obtainable from the conversion of hydroxyl-containing polymers with intramolecular dicarboxylic anhydrides. Further useful binders are polymers in which groups with acid hydrogen atoms are present, some or all of which are converted with activated isocyanates. Examples of these polymers are products obtained by conversion of hydroxyl-containing polymers with aliphatic or aromatic sulfonyl isocyanates or phosphinic acid isocyanates. Also suitable are polymers with aliphatic or aromatic hydroxyl groups, for example copolymers containing units of hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates, allyl alcohol, hydroxystyrene or vinyl alcohol, as well as epoxy resins, provided they carry a sufficient number of free OH groups.

[0013] The organic polymers used as binders have a typical mean molecular weight M_w between 600 and 200 000, preferably between 1 000 and 100 000. Preference is further given to polymers having an acid number between 10 to 250, preferably 20 to 200, or a hydroxyl number between 50 and 750, preferably between 100 and 500. The amount of binder(s) generally ranges from 10 to 90 % by weight, preferably 20 to 80 % by weight, relative to the total weight of the non-volatile components of the composition.

[0014] The polymerizable compound can be selected from a wide series of photo-oxidizable compounds. Suitable compounds contain primary, secondary and in particular tertiary amino groups. Radically polymerizable compounds containing apart from a tertiary amino group at least one additional urea and/or urethane group are particularly preferred. By the term "urea group" has to be understood in the context of the present invention a group of the formula >N-CO-N< wherein the valences on the nitrogen atoms are saturated by hydrogen atoms and hydrocarbon radicals (with the proviso that not more than one valence on either of the two nitrogen atoms is saturated by one hydrogen atom). However, it is also possible for one valence on one nitrogen atom to be bonded to a carbamoyl (-CO-NH-) group, producing a biuret structure.

[0015] Also suitable are compounds containing a photo-oxidizable amino, urea or thio group, which may be also be a constituent of a heterocyclic ring. Compounds containing photo-oxidizable enol groups can also be used. Concrete examples of photo-oxidizable groups are triethanolamino, triphenylamino, thiourea, imidazole, oxazole, thiazole, acetylacetonyl, N-phenylglycine and ascorbic acid groups. Particularly suitable compounds are monomers containing photo-oxidizable groups corresponding to the following formula (I):

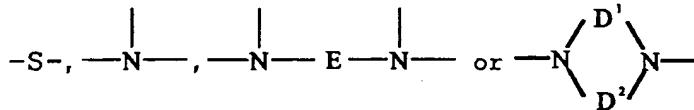
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wherein

R represents a (C₂-C₈) alkyl group, a (C₂-C₈) hydroxyalkyl group or a (C₆-C₁₄) aryl group;
 Q represents

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wherein E represents a divalent saturated hydrocarbon group of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a divalent 5- to 7-membered, saturated iso- or heterocyclic group, which may contain up to 2 nitrogen, oxygen and/or sulfur atoms in the ring, a divalent aromatic mono- or bicyclic isocyclic group of 6 to 12 carbon atoms or a divalent 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group; and

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D¹ and D² independently represent a saturated hydrocarbon group of 1 to 5 carbon atoms.

R¹ and R² independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl- or alkoxyalkyl group.

R³ represents a hydrogen atom, a methyl or ethyl group.

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X¹ represents a straight-chained or branched saturated hydrocarbon group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms.

25

X² represents a (c+1)-valent hydrocarbon group in which up to 5 methylene groups may have been replaced by oxygen atoms.

a is an integer from 0 to 4.

b is 0 or 1.

c is an integer from 1 to 3.

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m is an integer from 2 to 4.

n is an integer from 1 to m.

[0016] Compounds of this nature and processes for their preparation are described in EP 287 818. If a compound of general formula (I) contains several radicals R or several radicals according to the structure indicated between square brackets, i. e. if (n-m) > 1 and n>1, these radicals can be identical or different from one another. Compounds according to formula (I) wherein n = m are particularly preferred. In this case, all radicals contain polymerizable groups. Preferably, the index a = 1; if several radicals are present, a cannot be 0 in more than one radical. If R is an alkyl or hydroxyalkyl group, R generally contains 2 to 6, particularly 2 to 4 carbon atoms. Aryl radicals R are in general mono-nuclear or binuclear, preferably however mononuclear, and may be substituted with (C₁-C₅) alkyl or (C₁-C₅) alkoxy groups. If R¹ and R² are alkyl or alkoxy groups, they preferably contain 1 to 5 carbon atoms. R³ is preferably a hydrogen atom or a methyl group. X¹ is preferably a straight-chained or branched aliphatic and/or cycloaliphatic radical of preferably 4 to 10 carbon atoms. In a preferred embodiment, X² contains 2 to 15 carbon atoms and is in particular a saturated, straight-chained or branched aliphatic and/or cycloaliphatic radical containing this amount of carbon atoms. Up to 5 methylene groups in these radicals may have been replaced by oxygen atoms, in the case of X² being composed of pure carbon chains, the radical generally has 2 to 12 carbon atoms, preferably 2 to 6 carbon atoms. X² can also be a cycloaliphatic group of 5 to 10 carbon atoms, in particular a cyclohexane diyl group. The saturated heterocyclic ring formed by D¹, D² and both nitrogen atoms generally has 5 to 10 ring members in particular 6 ring members. In the latter case the heterocyclic ring is accordingly preferably a piperazine and the radical derived therefrom a piperazine-1,4-diyl radical. In a preferred embodiment, radical E is an alkane diyl group which normally contains about 2 to 6 carbon atoms. Preferably the divalent 5- to 7-membered, saturated, isocyclic group E is a cyclohexane diyl group, in particular a cyclohexane-1,4-diyl group. The divalent, isocyclic, aromatic group E is preferably an ortho-, meta- or para-phenylene group. The divalent 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group E, finally, contains preferably nitrogen and/or sulphur atoms in the heterocyclic ring. c is preferably 1, i. e. each radical in the square bracket generally contains only one polymerizable group, in particular only one (meth)acryloyloxy-group.

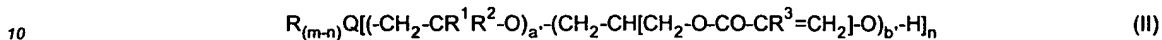
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[0017] The compounds of formula (I) wherein b = 1, which accordingly contain two urthane groups in each of the radicals indicated in the square bracket, can be produced in a known way by conversion of acrylic esters or alkacrylic esters which contain free hydroxyl groups with equimolar amounts of diisocyanates. Excess isocyanate groups are then, for example, reacted with tris(hydroxyalkyl)amines, N,N'-bis(hydroxyalkyl) piperazines or N,N,N',N'-tetrakis(hydroxyalkyl)alkylenediamines, in each of which individual hydroxyalkyl groups may have been replaced by alkyl or aryl groups R. If a = 0, the result is a urea grouping. Examples of the hydroxyalkylamine starting materials are diethanolamine, triethanolamine, tris(2-hydroxypropyl)amine, tris(2-hydroxybutyl)amine and alkyl-bis-hydroxyalkylamines. Examples of suitable diisocyanates are hexamethylene diisocyanate, 2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate, 1,4-cyclohexylene diisocyanate (= 1,4-diisocyanatocyclohexane) and 1,1,3-trimethyl-3-isocyanatomethyl-5-isocyan-

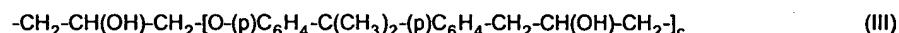
tocyclohexane. The hydroxy-containing esters used are preferably hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxypropyl (met)acrylate and hydroxyisopropyl (meth)acrylate.

[0018] The polymerizable compounds of formula (I) wherein $b = 0$ are prepared converting the above-described hydroxyalkylamino compounds with isocyanate-containing acrylic or alkacrylic esters. A preferred isocyanate-containing ester is isocyanato-ethyl (meth)acrylate.

[0019] Further polymerizable compounds comprising photooxidisable groups suitable for the purpose of the invention are compounds according to the following formula (II):



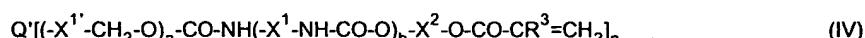
wherein a' and b' independently represent integers from 1 to 4 and Q , R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , n and m have the same meaning as above and Q can also be a group of the formula $>N-E'-N<$ wherein the radical E' corresponds to the following formula (III):



wherein c has the same meaning as in formula (I) and $(p)C_6H_4$ represents para-phenylene.

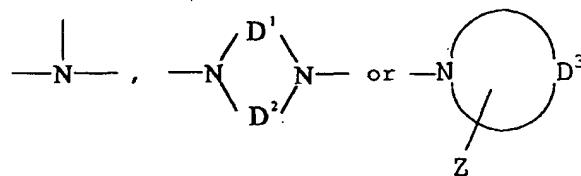
[0020] The compounds of formula (II) are prepared analogously to those of formula (I), except that the conversion products of hydroxyalkyl acrylates or alkacrylates and diisocyanates are replaced by the corresponding acrylic and alkacrylic glycidic esters. Compounds of formula (III) and processes to their preparation are disclosed in EP 316 706.

[0021] Further useful polymerizable compounds containing photooxidisable groups are acrylic and alkacrylic esters of the following formula (IV):



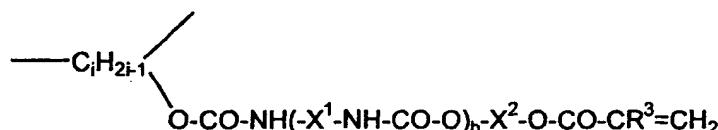
wherein

Q' represents

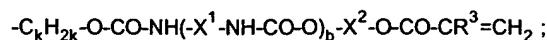


wherein D^1 and D^2 independently represent a saturated hydrocarbon group of 1 to 5 carbon atoms and D^3 represents a saturated hydrocarbon group of 4 to 8 carbon atoms, which together with the nitrogen atom forms a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring;

45 $X^{1'}$ represents $-C_iH_{2i-1}$ or

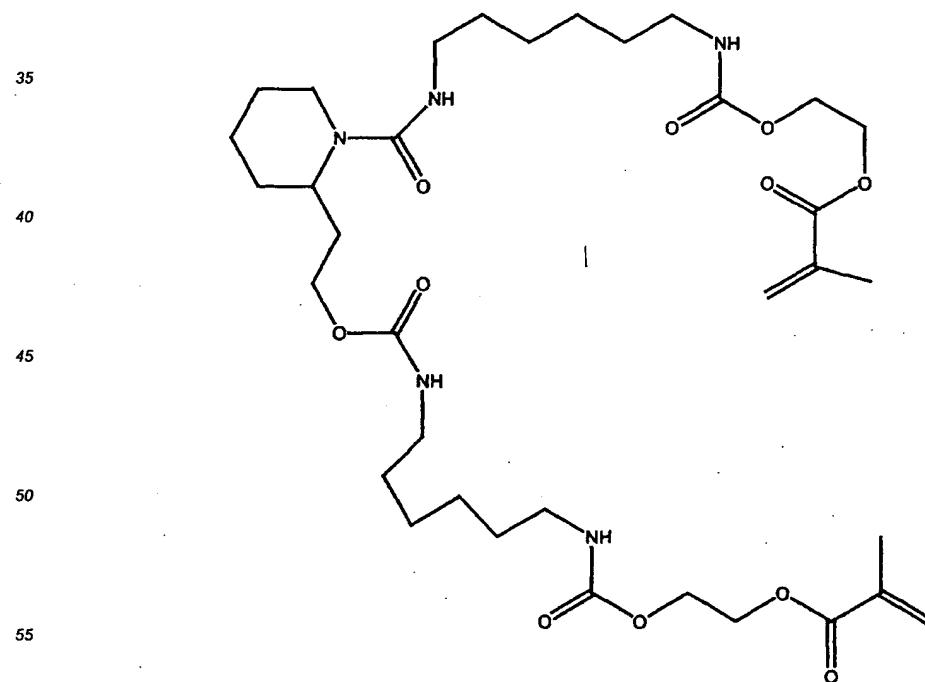


55 Z represents a hydrogen atom or a radical of the following formula:



5 i,k independently represent integers from 1 to 12;
 n' represents an integer from 1 to 3;
 a is 0 or 1; a is 0 in at least one of the radicals bonded to Q; X¹, R³, a and b have the same meaning as given in
 the above formula (I);
 X² represents a divalent hydrocarbon group in which up to 5 methylene groups may be replaced by oxygen atoms.
 In formula (IV) index a is preferably 0 or 1 and i preferably represents a number between 2 and 10. Preferred
 10 radicals Q are piperazine-1,4-diyl (D¹ = D² = CH₂-CR₂),

piperidine-1-yl (D³ = (CH₂)₅, Z = H) and 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-piperidine-1-yl (D³ = (CH₂)₅, Z = CH₂CH₂OH).
 [0022] Of the compounds of formula (IV), those which apart from a urea group contain at least one urethane group are preferred. Here again, by the term "urea group" has to be understood the group of formula >N-CO-N< already mentioned above. Compounds of formula (IV) and processes for their preparation are disclosed in EP 355 387.
 15 [0023] Also suitable polymerizable compounds are reaction products of mono- or diisocyanate with multifunctional alcohols, in which the hydroxy groups are partly or completely esterified with (meth)acrylic acid. Preferred compounds are materials, which are synthesized by the reaction of hydroxyalkyl-(meth)acrylates with diisocyanates. Such compounds are basicly known and for instance described in DE 28 22 190 or DE 20 64079.
 20 [0024] The amount of polymerizable compound comprising photooxidisable groups generally ranges from 5 to 75 % by weight, preferably from 10 to 65 % by weight, relative to the total weight of the non volatile compounds of the composition.
 [0025] Moreover, the composition can contain polyfunctional (meth)acrylate or alkyl(meth)acrylate compounds as crosslinking agents. These materials are compounds containing more than 2, preferably between 3 and 6 (meth)acrylate and/or alkyl(meth)acrylate groups. These include in particular (meth)acrylates of saturated aliphatic or alicyclic trivalent or polyvalent alcohols such as trimethylol ethane, trimethylol propane, pentaerythritol or dipentaerythritol.
 25 [0026] The total amount of polymerizable compounds generally ranges from about 10 to 90 % by weight, preferably from about 20 to 80 % by weight, relative to the total weight of the non volatile components of the composition of the present invention.
 30 [0027] The following specific example is also a suitable polymerizable compound :



[0028] In order to achieve a high sensitivity, it is advantageous to add a radical chain transfer agent as described in EP 107 792 to the composition of the present invention. The preferred chain transfer agents are sulfur-compounds especially thiols like e. g. 2-mercaptopbenzothiazole, 2-mercaptopbenzoxazole or 2-mercaptopbenzimidazole. The amount of chain transfer agent generally ranges from 0.01 to 10 % by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 2 % by weight, relative to the total weight of the non volatile components of the photopolymerizable composition.

[0029] Optionally pigments, e.g. predispersed phthalocyanine, can be added to the composition of the present invention for dyeing the composition and the layers produced therewith. Their amount generally ranges from about 1 to 15 % by weight, preferably from about 2 to 7 % by weight. Particularly suitable predispersed phthalocyanine pigments are disclosed in DE 199 15 717 and DE 199 33 139. Preference is given to metal-free phthalocyanine pigments.

[0030] In order to adjust the composition according to the invention to specific needs, thermal inhibitors or stabilizers for preventing thermal polymerization may be added. Furthermore additional hydrogen donors, dyes, colored or colorless pigments, color formers, indicators and plasticisers may be present. These additives are expediently selected so that they absorb as little as possible in the actinic range of the imagewise applied radiation.

15 EXAMPLES

Example 1

[0031] The following composition was prepared (pw = parts per weight; wt.% = weight percentage) :

20 4.65 pw of a solution containing 33.1 wt.% of a methacrylate/ methacrylic acid-copolymer (ratio methylmethacrylate/ methacrylic acid of 4:1 by weight; acid number: 110 mg KOH/g) in 2-butanone (viscosity 105 mm²/s at 25°C).
 3.83 pw of a solution containing 86.8 wt.% of a reaction product from 1 mole of 2,2,4-trimethyl-hexamethylenedi-isocyanate and 2 moles hydroxy-ethylmethacrylate (viscosity 3.30 mm²/s at 25°C).
 25 0.36 pw of triethyleneglycoldimethacrylate.
 4.49 pw of Heliogene blue D 7490® dispersion (9.9 wt.%, viscosity 7.0 mm²/s at 25 °C), trademark of BASF AG.
 0.25 pw of Uvitex OB® as optical brightener, trade mark of Ciba Specialty Chemicals.
 0.95 pw of 2,2'-bis(2-chlorophenyl)-4,4',5,5'-tetraphenyl-1,2-bisimidazole.
 0.02 pw of 2-mercaptopbenzoxazole.
 30 0.70 pw of Edaplan LA 411® (1 wt.% in Dowanol PM®, trade mark of Dow Chemical Company).
 32.2 pw of 2-butanone.
 52.5 pw of propyleneglycol-monomethylether (Dowanol PM®, trade mark of Dow Chemical Company).

[0032] The above composition was coated on an electrochemically roughened and anodically oxidized aluminum sheet, the surface of which has been rendered hydrophilic by treatment with an aqueous solution of polyvinyl phosphonic acid (oxide weight 3 g/m²) and dried for 2 minutes at 100 °C (circulation oven). The resulting thickness of the layer is 1.18 g/m².

[0033] On top of the photo layer a solution in water containing 4.9 wt.% of the following composition was coated and dried at 100 °C :

40 1.0 pw of partially hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohol (degree of hydrolysis 87.7 %, viscosity 8 mPa.s in a solution of 4 wt. % at 20 °C).
 1.0 pw of fully hydrolyzed polyvinylalcohol (degree of hydrolysis 98.4 %, viscosity 4 mPa.s in a solution of 4 wt.% at 20 °C).
 45 0.5 pw of polyvinylpyrrolidone (k-value 30).

The top coat had a dry thickness of 1.6 g/m².

[0034] A 400x340 mm sample of the resulting printing plate was imaged on an experimental external drum image setter (drum circumference of 412 mm) with a 5 mW laser diode emitting at 397 nm (PVLS 500®/ TUI Optics, München) and having a spot size of 20 µm. The plate was covered by a standard offset test mask (a film element available from UGRA) which contains a 13-step exposure wedge (density increments of 0.15 per step). The power of the unfiltered incident laser light, measured at the surface of the test element, was 65.4 µW. The plate was exposed with a 20 µm feed of the laser head in the axial direction of the drum (i.e. circumferential lines are written at a mutual axial distance of 20 µm). The speed of the drum revolution was varied so as to obtain a range of different energy density values at the surface of the test element (480, 600, 800, 1200 and 2400 rpm correspondig to 100, 80, 60, 40 and 20 µJ/cm² respectively).

[0035] After imaging the plate was heated for 1 min. at 100 °C and processed in a water based alkaline developer (Agfa EN 231C) at 28 °C (Agfa VSP85 processor, 1 m/min). The density of the coating of the processed plate was

then measured at each step of the wedge. The sensitivity of the material is expressed as the minimum energy density that was necessary for a complete hardening of three wedge steps (the coating is considered as being completely hardened when the density of the processed material is at least 97% of the density of a plate which has been exposed without filter). So a higher number of said minimum energy density represents a lower sensitivity. For present Example 5, the obtained value of said minimum energy density was 45 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$. The plate showed very good resolution and was capable of a high run length.

Examples 2-6

10 [0036] The same procedure was followed as described in Example 1 with the proviso that the ingredients given in Table 1 below were used for preparing the coating solution of the light sensitive layer. Ingredients C-G are various optical brighteners according to the present invention.

Table 1:

Composition of the coating solutions (amounts expressed as parts per weight), layer thickness and sensitivity of the resulting printing plates					
Component	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4	Example 5	Example 6
A	5.980	5.980	8.620	8.620	8.620
B	5.460	5.460	5.440	5.440	5.440
C	0.320	-	-	-	-
D	-	0.320	-	-	-
E	-	-	0.320	-	-
F	-	-	-	0.320	-
G	-	-	-	-	0.320
H	7.450	7.450	7.200	7.200	7.200
I	1.220	1.220	0.320	0.320	0.320
J	0.027	0.027	-	-	-
K	-	-	0.027	0.027	0.027
L	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900
M	49.58	49.58	47.84	47.84	47.84
N	79.06	79.06	79.33	79.33	79.33
coating weight (g/m ²)	1.17	1.16	1.20	1.20	1.20

A : a solution containing 33.1 wt.% of a methacrylate/ methacrylic acid copolymer (ratio methylmethacrylate: methacrylic acid of 4:1 by weight; acid number: 110 mg KOH/g) in 2-butanone (viscosity 105 mm²/s at 25°C).

B : a solution containing 86.8 wt.% of a reaction product from 1 mole of 2,2,4-trimethyl-hexamethyleneisocyanate and 2 moles of hydroxyethyl-methacrylate (viscosity 3.30 mm²/s at 25°C).

C : Hostalux 2902®, trade name of Clariant.

D : Hostalux MSM®, trade name of Clariant.

E : 1,4-Distyryl-3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzene.

F : 2,5-Bis-(4'-diethylaminophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole.

G : Sky Blue D-286®, trade name of Dye Brite.

H : Heliogene blue D 7490® dispersion (9.9 wt.%, viscosity 7.0 mm²/s at 25 °C), trade name of BASF AG.

I : 2,2'-bis(2-chlorophenyl)-4',4',5,5-tetraphenyl-1,2-bisimidazole.

J : 2-mercaptopbenzothiazole.

K : 2-mercaptopbenzoxazole.

L : Edaplan LA 411® (1 % in Dowanol PM®, trade mark of Dow Chemical Company).

M : 2-butanone.

N : propyleneglycol-monomethylether (Dowanol PM®, trade mark of Dow Chemical Company).

Table 1: (continued)

Composition of the coating solutions (amounts expressed as parts per weight), layer thickness and sensitivity of the resulting printing plates					
Component	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4	Example 5	Example 6
energy density (*) (μ J/cm ²)	40	80	40	60	100

(*)inversely proportional to sensitivity as explained for Example 1.

Example 7-8 and Comparative Examples 1-3

[0037] The same procedure was followed as described in Example 1 with the proviso that the ingredients given in Table 2 below were used for preparing the coating solution of the light sensitive layer. Ingredients B and C are optical brighteners according to the present invention. Ingredients D-F are comparative sensitizers.

Table 2:

Composition of the coating solutions (amounts expressed as parts per weight), layer thickness and sensitivity of the resulting printing plates					
Component	Example 7	Example 8	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	Ref. 3
A	7.460	7.460	7.460	7.460	8.110
B	4.630	-	-	-	-
C	-	13.52	-	-	-
D	-	-	4.020	-	-
E	-	-	-	4.020	-
F	-	-	-	-	4.020
G	0.280	0.281	0.280	0.280	0.280
H	6.180	6.190	6.180	6.180	6.180
I	0.238	0.274	0.270	0.270	0.270
J	0.021	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020
K	0.770	0.770	0.770	0.770	0.770
L	25.67	16.77	26.28	26.28	26.28
M	44.73	44.73	44.73	44.73	44.73
coating weight (g/m ²)	1.63	1.61	1.49	1.48	1.47

A : a solution containing 33.1 wt.% of a methacrylate/ methacrylic acid copolymer (ratio methylmethacrylate: methacrylic acid of 4:1 by weight; acid number: 110 mg KOH/g) in 2-butanolone (viscosity 105 mm²/s at 25°C).

B : a solution containing 86.8 wt.% of a reaction product from 1 mole of 2,2,4-trimethyl-hexamethylenediiisocyanate and 2 moles of hydroxyethyl-methacrylate (viscosity 3.30 mm²/s at 25°C).

C : a solution in 2-butanolone containing 29.7 wt.% of a reaction product from 1 mole of hexamethylenediiisocyanate, 1 mole of 2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate and 0.5 mole of 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-piperidine (viscosity 1.7 mm²/s at 25°C).

D : trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate.

E : ethoxylated bisphenol-A-dimethacrylate (Bisomer E4-BADMA®, trade mark of Inspec U K).

F : dipentaerythritole pentaacrylate (Sartomer SR 399®, trade mark of Cray Valley).

G : 7-Diethylamino-4-methylcoumarin.

H : Heliogene blue D 7490® dispersion (9.9 wt.%, viscosity 7.0 mm²/s at 25 °C), trade mark of BASF AG.

I : 2,2'-bis(2-chlorophenyl)-4',4',5,5'-tetraphenyl-1,2-bisimidazole.

J : 2-mercaptopbenzoxazole.

K : Edaplan LA 411® (1 % in Dowanol PM®, trade mark of Dow Chemical Company).

L : 2-butanolone.

M : propyleneglycol-monomethylether (Dowanol PM®, trade mark of Dow Chemical Company).

Table 2: (continued)

Composition of the coating solutions (amounts expressed as parts per weight), layer thickness and sensitivity of the resulting printing plates					
Component	Example 7	Example 8	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	Ref. 3
energy density (*) ($\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$)	80	100	(1)	(1)	(1)

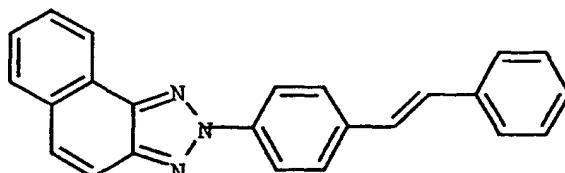
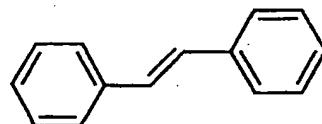
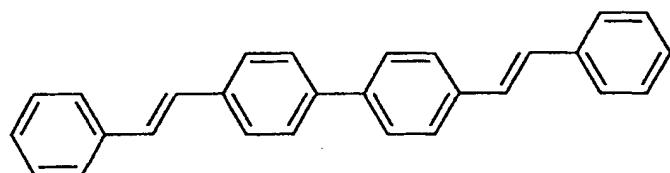
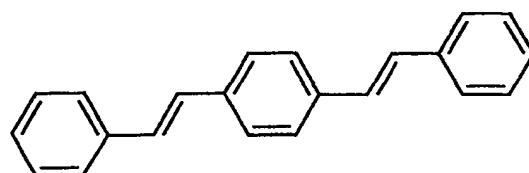
(*) inversely proportional to sensitivity as explained for Example 1.

(1) no hardening observable at $100 \mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$.

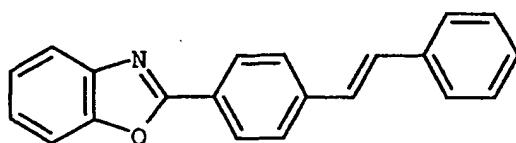
Claims

15. 1. A composition that is photopolymerizable upon absorption of light in the wavelength range between 300 and 450 nm, the composition comprising a binder, a polymerizable compound, a sensitizer and a photoinitiator, characterized in that the sensitizer is an optical brightening agent.

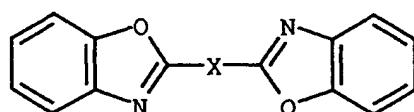
20. 2. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the optical brightening agent has a structure according to one of the following formulae:



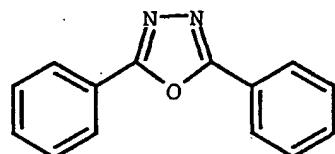
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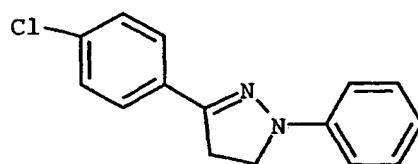


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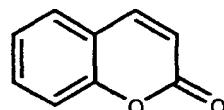
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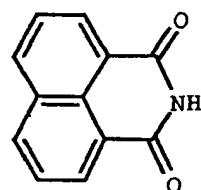
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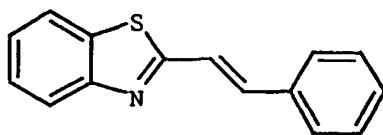
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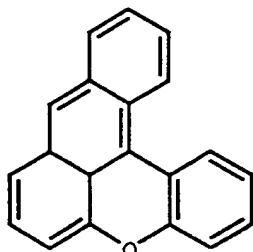
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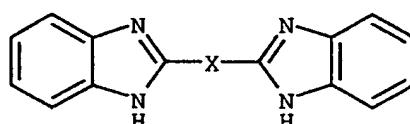


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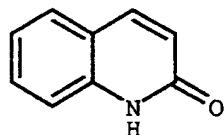
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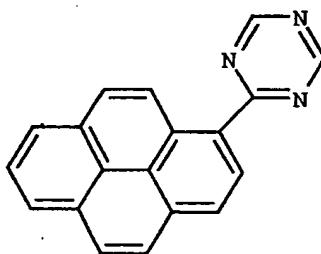
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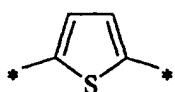


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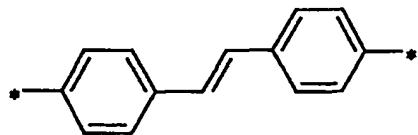
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wherein X is one of the following groups, * denoting the position of attachment in the above formulae :

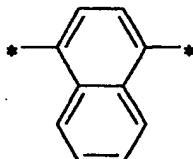
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25 and wherein one or more of the nuclei in each of the above formulae may be independently substituted by one or more groups selected from alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, acyloxy, carboxyl, nitrile, amino, hydroxyl, alkylsulfonyl and aminosulfonyl.

- 30 3. A composition according to any of the preceding claims wherein the photoinitiator is a hexaarylbisimidazole.
- 4. A composition according to any of the preceding claims wherein the binder is a polymer containing monomeric units of an α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acid or an α,β -unsaturated dicarboxylic acid.
- 5. A composition according to any of the preceding claims wherein the polymerizable compound contains a tertiary amino group and an urea or urethane group.
- 35 6. A composition according to any of the preceding claims further comprising a polyfunctional (meth)acrylate or alkyl (meth)acrylate as a crosslinking agent.
- 7. A composition according to any of the preceding claims further comprising a radical chain transfer agent.
- 8. A composition according to claim 7 wherein the radical chain transfer agent is a sulfur containing compound.
- 9. A composition according to claim 2 wherein the photoinitiator is a hexaarylbisimidazole, wherein the binder is a polymer containing monomeric units of an α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acid or an α,β -unsaturated dicarboxylic acid and wherein the polymerizable compound contains a tertiary amino group and an urea or urethane group.
- 40 10. A composition according to claim 9 further comprising a radical chain transfer agent and a polyfunctional (meth)acrylate or alkyl(meth)acrylate as a crosslinking agent.
- 11. A composition according any of the preceding claims wherein the wavelength range is between 380 and 430 nm.
- 12. A composition according any of claims 1 to 10 wherein the wavelength range is between 390 and 420 nm.
- 55 13. A photopolymer printing plate precursor comprising a photosensitive coating, the coating comprising a composition according to any of the preceding claims.

14. A method of making a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of providing a photopolymer printing plate precursor which comprises a coating of a composition as defined in any of claims 1 to 10, exposing said lithographic printing plate precursor with a laser having an emission wavelength in the range from 300 to 450 nm and processing the lithographic printing plate precursor in an aqueous alkaline developer.

5 15. A method of making a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of providing a photopolymer printing plate precursor which comprises a coating of a composition as defined in claim 11, exposing said lithographic printing plate precursor with a laser having an emission wavelength in the range from 380 to 430 nm and processing the lithographic printing plate precursor in an aqueous alkaline developer.

10 16. A method of making a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of providing a photopolymer printing plate precursor which comprises a coating of a composition as defined in claim 12, exposing said lithographic printing plate precursor with a laser having an emission wavelength in the range from 390 to 420 nm and processing the lithographic printing plate precursor in an aqueous alkaline developer.

15 17. Method as defined in claims 14, 15 or 16 wherein the exposure of the lithographic printing plate precursor is carried out at an energy density, measured on the plate surface, of less than 100 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$.

20 18. Use of an optical brightening agent for sensitizing a photopolymerizable composition to the wavelength range from 300 to 450 nm.

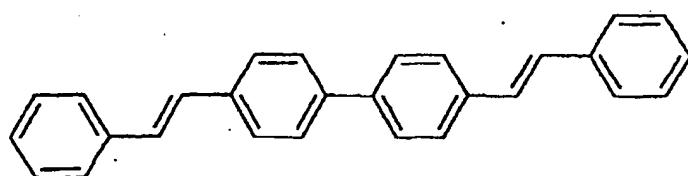
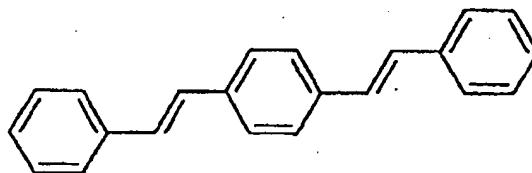
19. Use of an optical brightening agent for sensitizing a photopolymerizable composition to the wavelength range from 380 to 430 nm.

25 20. Use of an optical brightening agent for sensitizing a photopolymerizable composition to the wavelength range from 390 to 420 nm.

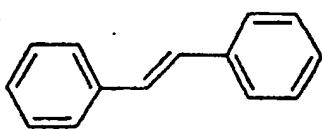
Amended claims in accordance with Rule 86(2) EPC.

30 1. A photopolymer printing plate precursor comprising a photosensitive coating, the coating comprising a composition that is photopolymerizable upon absorption of light in the wavelength range between 300 and 450 nm, the composition comprising a binder, a polymerizable compound, a sensitizer and a photoinitiator, characterized in that the sensitizer is an optical brightening agent and the photoinitiator is a compound selected from the following classes: aromatic ketones, aromatic onium salts, organic peroxides, thio compounds, hexaarylbisimidazole compounds, ketooxime ester compounds, borate compounds, azinium compounds, metallocene compounds, active ester compounds and compounds having a carbon-halogen bond.

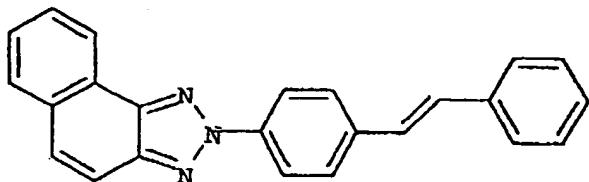
35 2. A photopolymer printing plate precursor according to claim 1 wherein the optical brightening agent has a structure according to one of the following formulae:



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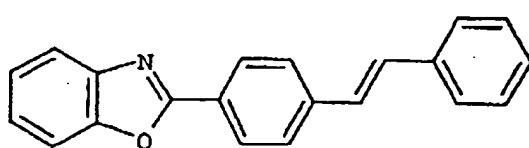


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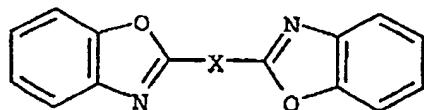
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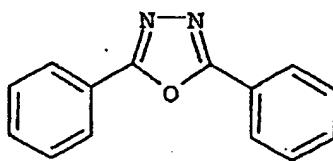
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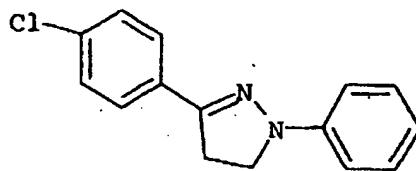
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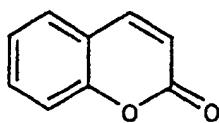
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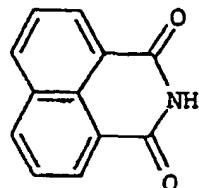


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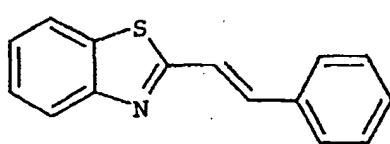
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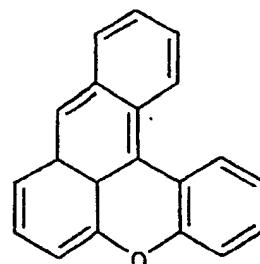


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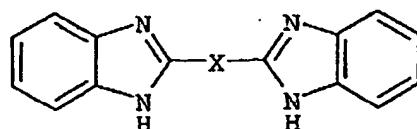


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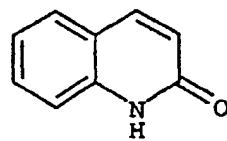


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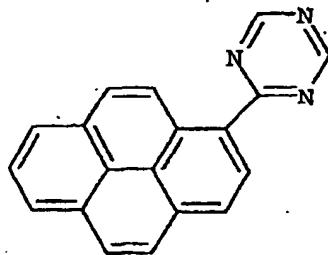


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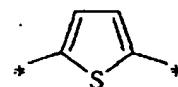
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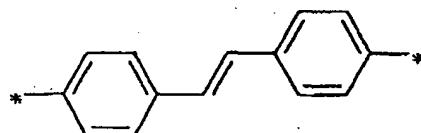
wherein X is one of the following groups, * denoting the position of attachment in the above formulae :

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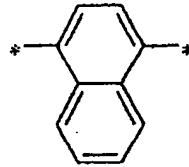
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and wherein one or more of the nuclei in each of the above formulae may be independently substituted by one or more groups selected from alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, acyloxy, carboxyl, nitrile, amino, hydroxyl, alkylsulfonyl and aminosulfonyl.

3. A photopolymer printing plate precursor according to any of the preceding claims wherein the photoinitiator is a hexaarylbisimidazole.

4. A photopolymer printing plate precursor according to any of the preceding claims wherein the binder is a polymer containing monomeric units of an α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acid or an α,β -unsaturated dicarboxylic acid.

5. A photopolymer printing plate precursor according to any of the preceding claims wherein the polymerizable compound contains a tertiary amino group and an urea or urethane group.

6. A photopolymer printing plate precursor according to any of the preceding claims further comprising a polyfunctional (meth)acrylate or alkyl(meth)acrylate as a crosslinking agent.

10 7. A photopolymer printing plate precursor according to any of the preceding claims further comprising a radical chain transfer agent.

15 8. A photopolymer printing plate precursor according to claim 7 wherein the radical chain transfer agent is a sulfur containing compound.

9. A composition according to claim 2 wherein the photoinitiator is a hexaarylbisimidazole, wherein the binder is a polymer containing containing monomeric units of an α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acid or an α,β -unsaturated dicarboxylic acid and wherein the polymerizable compound contains a tertiary amino group and an urea or urethane group.

20 10. A photopolymer printing plate precursor according to claim 9 further comprising a radical chain transfer agent and a polyfunctional (meth)acrylate or alkyl(meth)acrylate as a crosslinking agent.

11. A photopolymer printing plate precursor according to any of the preceding claims wherein the wavelength range is between 380 and 430 nm.

25 12. A photopolymer printing plate precursor according to any of claims 1 to 10 wherein the wavelength range is between 390 and 420 nm.

13. A photopolymer printing plate precursor comprising according to any of the preceding claims, which can be exposed with an energy density, measured on the surface of the plate of $100 \mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ or less.

30 14. A method of making a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of providing a photopolymer printing plate precursor as defined in any of claims 1 to 10, exposing said lithographic printing plate precursor with a laser having an emission wavelength in the range from 300 to 450 nm and processing the lithographic printing plate precursor in an aqueous alkaline developer.

35 15. A method of making a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of providing a photopolymer printing plate precursor as defined in claim 11, exposing said lithographic printing plate precursor with a laser having an emission wavelength in the range from 380 to 430 nm and processing the lithographic printing plate precursor in an aqueous alkaline developer.

40 16. A method of making a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of providing a photopolymer printing plate precursor as defined to claim 12, exposing said lithographic printing plate precursor with a laser having an emission wavelength in the range from 390 to 420 nm and processing the lithographic printing plate precursor in an aqueous alkaline developer.

45 17. Method as defined in claims 14, 15 or 16 wherein the exposure of a lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 13 is carried out at an energy density, measured on the surface of the plate, of $100 \mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ or less.

18. Use of an optical brightening agent for sensitizing a photopolymerizable composition to the wavelength range from 300 to 450 nm.

50 19. Use of an optical brightening agent for sensitizing a photopolymerizable composition to the wavelength range from 380 to 430 nm.

20. Use of an optical brightening agent for sensitizing a photopolymerizable composition to the wavelength range from 390 to 420 nm.



European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 02 10 0316

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.CI.7)
X	DE 199 07 957 A (CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS HOLDING INC.) 2 September 1999 (1999-09-02) * page 2, line 18 - line 24 * * page 6, line 12 - line 20 * * page 7, line 45 - line 58 * * page 11, line 68 * * page 12, line 1 - line 11 * ---	1,2,4,6, 11-20	G03F7/031
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X	EP 0 741 333 A (BAYER CORPORATION) 6 November 1996 (1996-11-06) * page 2, line 51 - line 59 * * page 4; example 1 *	1,2,4,6, 11-20	
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	29 August 2002	Dupart, J.-M.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
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EP 02 10 0316

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